

Section 4.—Department of the Secretary of State*

The Department of the Secretary of State was constituted in its present form in 1873, through the merging of the previously existing offices of the Secretaries of State for Canada and for the provinces. The Secretary of State is the official mouthpiece of the Government, as well as the medium of communication between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, all correspondence between the Governments being conducted by him with the Lieutenant-Governors. He is also the custodian of the Great Seal of Canada and the Privy Seal as well as being the channel by which the general public may approach the Crown.

The Secretary of State is also the Registrar General, registering all proclamations, commissions, licences, warrants, writs and other instruments issued under the Great Seal and the Privy Seal. He is further charged with the administration of the Boards of Trade Act, the Companies Act, the Canada Temperance Act, the Copyright Act, the Naturalization Act, the Patent Act, the Trade Unions Act, the Ticket of Leave Act, the Unfair Competition Act (1932), the Bankruptcy Act, and with the collection and tabling of parliamentary returns. Other Acts and Regulations administered by the Secretary of State as a result of the declaration of war are: the Patents, Designs, Copyright and Trade Marks Emergency Order (1939), and the Revised Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943). The Secretary of State deals with the organization and administration of the Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property (see the External Trade chapter of this volume, p. 474). Statistics regarding patents and copyrights appear in Chapter XVII at pp. 573-575.

Charters of Incorporation.—Statistics of companies incorporated under the Companies Act are given in Table 6.

6.—Numbers and Capitalizations of Companies Incorporated Under the Companies Act and Amending Acts, Fiscal Years 1936-44

NOTE.—Statistics for the years 1900-25 will be found at p. 1061 of the 1938 Year Book and for 1926-35 at p. 934 of the 1942 edition. Capitalization includes consideration of the amounts of capital received on the issue of shares without nominal or par value.

Year	New Companies		Old Companies with—				Gross Increase in Capitalization	Net Increase in Capitalization
			Increased Capitalization		Decreased Capitalization			
	No.	Capitalization	No.	Amount	No.	Amount		
		\$		\$		\$	\$	\$
1936.....	371	141,237,550	41	54,073,000	76	79,640,610	195,310,550	115,669,940
1937.....	410	130,767,280	72	143,597,766	105	123,837,999	274,365,046	150,527,047
1938.....	358	104,401,299	47	22,571,383	60	33,229,414	126,972,682	93,743,267
1939.....	317	116,819,350	65	38,160,031	55	56,213,867	154,979,381	98,765,515
1940.....	296	53,497,600	49	18,222,400	27	14,204,053	71,720,000	57,515,947
1941.....	293	53,247,600	55	25,321,900	27	14,204,053	78,569,500	64,365,447
1942.....	211	50,606,141	40	15,760,300	39	54,964,907	66,366,441	11,401,534
1943.....	205	51,630,000	35	56,198,739	29	7,723,436	107,828,739	100,100,303
1944.....	217	53,462,000	59	31,351,380	52	18,204,490	84,813,380	66,608,890

Naturalization.—The naturalizations effected under the Naturalization Act (R.S.C. 1906, c. 77) for the calendar years 1908-17, inclusive, are given at p. 594 of the 1919 Year Book. Since Jan. 1, 1918, the only method of obtaining naturalization has been under what is known as the "Imperial" Naturalization Act, which

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